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UNCLAS SECTION 01 OF 10 BRASILIA 000251

SENSITIVE BUT UNCLASSIFIED
SIPDIS

DEPARTMENT FOR G/TIP MARK TAYLOR AND BARBARA FLECK, WHA/PPC FOR
SCOTT MILLER, WHA/BSC FOR CAROLINE CROFT AND BENJAMIN CHIANG, INL,
DRL, AND PRM. USAID.

E.O 12958: N/A

TAGS: [KTIP](#) [KCRM](#) [PHUM](#) [KWMN](#) [SMIG](#) [KFRD](#) [ASEC](#) [PREF](#) [ELAB](#) [BR](#)

SUBJECT: BRAZIL: NINTH ANNUAL TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS (TIP) REPORT,
PART 3 OF 3

REFS: 08 STATE 132759, 08 Brasilia 35, 08 Brasilia 56, 08 Brasilia
471, 08 Brasilia 594, 08 Brasilia 760, 08 Brasilia 941, 08 Brasilia
962, 08 Brasilia 1506, 08 Brasilia 1588, 08 Brasilia 1608, 08
Brasilia 1686, Brasilia 79, Brasilia 102, 08 Recife 46, 08 Rio 172,
08 Rio 347, 08 Sao Paulo 117, 08 Sao Paulo 276, 08 Sao Paulo 412, 08
Sao Paulo 432, 08 Sao Paulo 620, 08 Sao Paulo 678, Sao Paulo 18.

INVESTIGATION AND PROSECUTION OF TRAFFICKERS, Continued

(NOTE: Answers correspond to questions in ref A, para. 25. END
NOTE)

Section K:

¶1. (SBU) While adult prostitution is legal (an adult is defined by
Brazilian law as a person 18 years of age or older), various
associated activities, such as operating a brothel and pimping, are
illegal. The degree to which these laws are enforced varies from
place to place in Brazil based on local levels of corruption, police
commitment, and official concern or indifference. While no specific
law addresses sex tourism, it is punishable under other criminal
statutes such as those covering pedophilia or corruption of minors.
New legislation, Law 11,829, approved by President Lula on November
25, 2008, amends Articles 240 and 241 of the Statute of Children and
Adolescents to criminalize the acquisition, production and
possession of child pornography; increase penalties for child
pornography producers who are public office-holders, relatives,
domestic employees, and in certain other relationships to the
victim; and criminalize the sale and distribution of child
pornography. Penalties under Article 240 (producing child
pornography) are four to eight years imprisonment and a fine,
increased by one third for a public official or anyone pretending to
be one, certain relatives, or people living with or hosting the
child. Article 241 (selling or exhibiting child pornography)
carries a penalty of four to eight years imprisonment and a fine.
Article 241-A (distribution of child pornography) is punishable by
three to six years imprisonment and a fine; Article 241-B
(acquisition, possession and storage of child pornography) is
punishable by one to four years imprisonment and a fine; Article
241-C (simulating child pornography by adulteration, montage, etc.
of images) is punishable by one to three years imprisonment and a
fine; Article 241-D (enticing, instigating, etc. a child or
adolescent to perform a lewd act) is punishable by one to three
years imprisonment and a fine. The new child pornography went from

legislative concept to signed bill in eight months with the help of Mission's Resident Legal Adviser. President Lula signed the bill at the World Congress III Against Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents in Rio de Janeiro before an international audience of law enforcement and judiciary professionals and others.

Section L

¶2. (SBU) To date, there have been no reported TIP-related incidents involving Brazilian peacekeeping troops.

Section M:

¶3. (SBU) Brazil has an identified child sex tourism problem. The GOB actively extradited foreigners involved in child sex tourism. Few foreign pedophiles are prosecuted in Brazil. According to ICE, typical reasons are that the pedophiles are able to flee the country, information from victims is not passed along to law enforcement officials by NGOs, or authorities are unable to locate the victims. Information regarding the number of foreigners prosecuted or deported to their country of origin was not available.

Sex tourists came mostly from Europe and the United States. Brazil does not have a child sexual abuse law with extraterritorial coverage like the U.S. Protect Act, but the GOB worked with foreign governments with extraterritorial laws to extradite and prosecute citizens. Article 7 of the Brazilian Penal Code establishes that any crime committed outside of Brazil by a Brazilian is subject to the laws of Brazil. Brazilian authorities cooperated in 2008 with the USG in pending pedophile extradition cases against three U.S.

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citizens. Federal and state police monitored the Internet to detect on-line recruitment by pedophiles.

¶4. (SBU) Article 244-A of the Statute of Children and Adolescents (Federal Act. 8.069/1990) prohibits sexual exploitation of children and adolescents and mandates a prison penalty from 4 to 10 years plus a fine.

¶5. (SBU) Article 241 of the Statute of Children and Adolescents (Federal Act. 8.069/1990) prohibits pedophilia and mandates a prison penalty from 2 to 6 years plus a fine.

----- PROTECTION AND ASSISTANCE TO VICTIMS -----

(NOTE: Answers correspond to questions in ref A, para. 26. END NOTE)

Section A:

¶6. (SBU) Several government programs assisted victims of trafficking, although efforts often were inconsistent. The GOB funded the Sentinela shelter network. The Brazilian MOJ and the UNODC continued to fund victims' assistance centers in Sao Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, Goias, and Ceara states in partnership with the respective state governments. In 2008, a center was added in Belem, the capital of Para, to address Suriname cases and give assistance to the victims, especially in urgent cases. In 2009, UNODC stated that the SNJ is in the process of signing an agreement with the Acre state government to arrange a center in Rio Branco, Acre, to open a new center to handle urgent Suriname cases. State offices work with and provide assistance to victims.

¶7. (SBU) With funding from the GOB, USAID, universities, and the Organization of American States, victims assistance was expanded, and there are now over 46 sites throughout Brazil.

¶8. (SBU) Figures on the amount spent by the GOB to fund these specialized facilities were unavailable.

¶9. (SBU) The government maintained a witness protection program, PROVITA (National Program of Victims and Witness Protection) operated by the Office of Legal Assistance for Grassroots Organizations (GAJOP), an NGO working in coordination with government authorities. Although the program operated in all states, lack of resources limited its effectiveness.

¶10. (SBU) Brazilian authorities granted TIP victims the same protections that other at-risk witnesses received. NGOs and shelters received GOB and/or local funding to provide shelter and other benefits to victims of TIP. Child victims were referred to Sentinela centers for psychological and social assistance. The Sentinela team also referred child victims to legal and health services, and gave temporary shelter for 24 hours, after which the children were referred to families or to an alternate shelter. Notwithstanding the laudable efforts to assist and protect TIP victims, the strict protection of victims' anonymity actually hampers the government's ability to prosecute TIP cases. Criminal prosecutions cannot occur if police do not know victims' identities, which intermediaries such as NGOs and others, who see their role as solely protecting victims, do not provide to law enforcement.

Section B:

¶11. (SBU) The government funded programs carried out by NGOs to assist TIP victims. Through the Sentinela Centers and NGO assistance, the GOB provided medical help, shelter, and financial assistance to repatriated TIP victims. The Sao Paulo state TIP office at the international airport assisted trafficked persons on arrival. Based on bilateral agreements with a number of Brazil's neighbors and a multilateral agreement between the Mercosul member states, foreign trafficking victims have the same access to victim care facilities, as do domestic trafficking victims. The government provides victims with counseling, clothing, witness protection, and

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schooling for children.

¶12. (SBU) ASBRAD, responsible for the Assistance Post for Deported and Non-admitted Persons, based at Guarulhos International Airport in Sao Paulo and working in cooperation with the MOJ and government of the state of Sao Paulo, provided assistance to Brazilian women and girls who were deported back to Brazil or refused admission overseas. Ten percent of the cases demonstrated signs of human trafficking. The organization purchased airfare to return victims to their homes, assisted them in filing charges against traffickers, and helped them locate police protection.

Section C:

¶13. Information to be provided.

Section D:

¶14. (SBU) The Government in some cases grants residency status to trafficking victims. The ILO implemented law enforcement and prosecution programs, and provided specialized training related to TIP for sexual exploitation and forced labor.

¶15. (SBU) NGOs worked with Sentinela and the Program of Integrated and Reference Actions against Trafficking (PAIR). PAIR assisted sex trafficking victims. Catholic Relief Services and other religious organizations assisted trafficked slave labor victims. According to the CRS website, "CRS Brazil is working to eradicate slave labor through the regional program Trails to Liberty (Trilhas da Liberdade). Trails to Liberty operates in the Northern states of Maranhao, Para, Piaui, and Tocantins, areas where recruitment of workers into slavery is most prevalent. CRS works in tandem with national campaigns to raise public awareness and to encourage victims and the families of victims to report abuses to local and federal authorities. In addition, it links government programs intended to eradicate slave labor in Brazil with local civil society and church organizations. Trails to Liberty is supported by the

U.S. Department of Labor and is being implemented through partnerships with various government and non-government organizations including Reporter Brasil, Caritas, the International Labor Organization, and the Brazilian Ministry for Agrarian Development."

Section E:

¶16. (U) Information to be provided.

Section F:

¶17. (U) Information to be provided.

Section G:

¶18. (U) Information to be provided.

Section H:

¶19. (SBU) The Sentinela program had a screening process for victims.

The Tutelary Councils and the Police Division for Children and Adolescents' Protection referred victims to the Sentinela Centers. In addition, state offices referred victims to NGOs that provided victim services and protective custody. The government does not have a mechanism to screen for trafficking victims in the commercial sex trade because prostitution is legal and unregulated. As a result, law enforcement officials do not have systematic access to commercial sex workers.

Section I:

¶20. (SBU) In general, the rights of victims were respected.

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Victims were not usually detained, jailed, fined, or prosecuted for violations of law. NGOs alleged that police often dismissed cases involving TIP victims of sexual exploitation. The Federal Police have sought to improve their ability to identify TIP victims of sexual exploitation and process their cases through enhanced training of its officers. According to UNODC some victims experience discrimination or prejudicial treatment due to the fact that they were prostitutes prior to being trafficked and therefore those providing assistance do not consider them victims.

Section J:

¶21. (SBU) The GOB encouraged victims to assist in TIP investigations and prosecutions, and victims could seek legal action against Brazilian traffickers. Victims who were trafficked internationally for sexual exploitation could file suit, and they could seek legal redress through the Nucleos de Enfrentamento ao Trafico de Pessoas (Posts to Confront TIP) and the Special Secretariat of Human Rights in order to get prosecutors to seek punishment in their behalf. Legally, if a victim was a material witness in a court case against a former employee, the victim could obtain other employment or leave the country. However, in slave labor cases, landholders who abused laborers often used threats to prevent the victims from seeking legal redress.

Section K:

¶22. (SBU) The GOB provided specialized training to assist GOB officials in recognizing trafficking for all victims, and under the Brazilian Constitution all victims are equal. The MOJ and Ministry of Foreign Affairs worked together to train diplomats that see a high volume of TIP cases. The GOB urged its embassies and consulates to develop ongoing relationships with NGOs that assist

TIP victims.

¶23. (SBU) The Federal Police and the Federal Highway Police continue specialized TIP training for their officers. The training is intensive and other GOB ministries, NGOs, civil society groups, international organizations, and USAID provide instruction and or sponsorship for the seminars. USAID's participation is ensured through March 2009.

Section L

¶24. (U) Information to be provided.

Section M

¶25. (SBU) The Global Alliance Against Trafficking in Women (GAATW), the Foundation Against Trafficking in Women, and the International Human Rights Law Group provided assistance to trafficked persons. Since 1999, these NGOs have defined Human Rights Standards (HRS) for the treatment of trafficked persons with the assistance of international TIP agreements. The HRS attempt to promote the respect of human rights for TIP victims, including those involved in involuntary forced labor schemes. The HRS were also used as a guide to provide assistance to female TIP victims and take legal action against traffickers. The USG worked with a number of local organizations to improve shelters, strengthen emergency health and rehabilitation services, and train law enforcement and judicial agencies.

¶26. (SBU) With USAID assistance, Partners of the Americas strengthened social service delivery networks to assist TIP and sexual exploitation victims and improve shelter facilities; foster family re-integration; combat sex tourism; and develop economic alternatives for rescued TIP victims. Eight shelters in the cities of Manaus, Sao Luis, Natal, Fortaleza, Sao Paulo, Foz do Iguacu and Rio de Janeiro received assistance. Over 1,500 professionals including psychologists, social assistants, and teachers received training in 2006. USAID and Partners support for the program ended in 2007.

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PREVENTION

(NOTE: Answers correspond to questions in ref A, para. 27. END
NOTE)

Section A:

¶27. (SBU) The GOB continued several anti-trafficking campaigns. The Special Secretariat for Human Rights conducted anti-trafficking information campaigns using TV, Radio, Internet, banners, and car-stickers, among other media. The National Secretariat for Justice continued to lead a governmental public awareness campaign to deter international traffickers and increase awareness among potential victim populations. In conjunction with the UNODC, the GOB conducted a campaign that included radio ads and large posters stating "first they take your passport, then your freedom" in airports around the country. The second phase of the campaign, which included the creation of a separate database and police and prosecutor training, began in late 2006. According to ICE, in 2008 the Federal Police created a central database to collect and analyze allegations of child exploitation and all other human rights violations including child pornography, TIP, and forced labor. As of 2009 the Brazilian Government had created a separate fund for this program's purpose and they are in the process of determining who should manage the design and coordination of the project database. The GOB's November 2008 law enforcement training seminar in Brasilia included training on screening for victims on the borders.

¶28. (U) In 2008, the MOJ, in partnership with UNODC, initiated an awards program for university students to recognize the best ideas to combat TIP. The program was one of the goals of the National Plan to Combat TIP. On December 10, 2008, the MOJ presented the first winners of the Libertas Prize with cash awards for monographs on TIP. USD equivalent value for the prizes were: in the graduate student category, 4000 for first place, 2800 for second, 2000 for third; and in the undergraduate category, 2000 for first, 1200 for second, and 800 for third. All six winners were women, and their essays dealt with migration, prostitution, slave labor, trafficking in women, juridical-penal aspects, and international relations.

Section B:

¶29. (SBU) Brazil's coasts and borders are extensive, and particularly in remote areas monitoring those borders was difficult for the GOB. Brazil's federal police maintained immigration and border control services. Border agents were beginning to screen potential victims at border crossings. In 2006, (Sao Paulo) and 2007 (Rio) the MOJ established offices in Brazil's international airports in Sao Paulo and Rio de Janeiro to coordinate with the Federal Police to identify possible trafficking victims and assist repatriating TIP victims.

¶30. (SBU) Since December 2006, the Guarulhos Airport office (located in Sao Paulo) has attended to deported persons and non-admitted individuals. Training sessions regarding TIP were conducted at the airport, and were attended by persons involved in various aspects of airport security. Attendees included employees of the Federal Police, the National Airport Infrastructure Agency, National Health Surveillance Agency, Civil Police, Military Police, and staff from national airline companies.

Section C:

¶31. (SBU) As directed by the National Policy to Confront Trafficking in Persons and detailed in the National Work Plan to Combat Trafficking in Persons, the MOJ chairs the interagency group of 15 federal ministries and agencies involved in the fight against TIP. It is also responsible for outreach to NGOs and International Organizations and coordinating their participation in the implementation of the work plan. The Ministry of Exterior Relations in consultation with the MOJ is responsible for coordinating all international and multilateral TIP matters.

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¶32. (U) ILO Brazil has a national partnership with 200 companies that signed a National Pact against Forced Labor; 40 signed in 2008.

These companies agree not to do business or lend credit to companies or suppliers listed on the dirty list of companies known to use forced labor within their supply chain. On March 18 a National Seminar will be held to discuss the monitoring and progress as well as what type of evidence is needed to break contracts with companies found to be using forced labor supply chains. In 2009, the ILO plans to meet with U.S. corporations that may have Brazilian slave labor in their supply chains to ensure awareness and seek cooperation through the National Pact. Per the ILO, they have seen positive results from many companies that are now aware of slave labor and no longer willing to do business with known slave labor users.

¶33. (SBU) ILO currently has funds through July to focus on these issues. They are studying ILO Conventions for migrant rights, supporting migration council, and looking at legalization of regular migrants, how are they brought into Brazil and are their rights respected. In partnership with G/TIP and the civil police they are creating a national database. As it is easier to convict on charges other than TIP, TIP cases are often prosecuted on other grounds. The goal is to provide the necessary data so that authorities can prosecute under TIP laws.

¶34. (U) In Sept 2008, the National Commission to Eradicate Forced Labor (CONATRAE) approved the second National Plan to Eradicate

Forced Labor, with efforts planned over the next two years. The CONATRAE has existed since 2004 and its composition includes governmental agencies, NGOs and international organizations.

Section D:

135. (SBU) The National Work Plan to Combat Trafficking in Persons was released publicly at a high-profile ceremony and press event in January 2008. The plan was subsequently disseminated by publication in the public record, press releases, and brochures.

136. (SBU) The MOJ, in coordination with the Special Secretariat for Women's Affairs, and the Special Secretariat for Human Rights, is responsible for leading the GOB's effort to implement its national anti-TIP work plan. Overall, the following branches of government were involved in the development of the national anti-TIP plan and are now involved in its implementation: the MOJ, the Special Secretariat for Human Rights, the Secretariat for Women's Affairs, the Secretariat for the Promotion of Racial Equality, the President's Civil House, the Ministry of Social Development and the Fight Against Hunger, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Labor, the Ministry of Agrarian Development, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Exterior Relations, the Ministry of Tourism, the Ministry of Culture, and the Attorney General.

137. (SBU) The GOB acknowledged domestic and international human trafficking within the country. As a result, the President of Brazil signed the National Policy to Confront Trafficking in Persons (PNETP) in October 2006, with the goal of preventing trafficking in persons. A working group was established to develop a national plan to fulfill that policy, including members from every major element of the federal government, to be coordinated by the Special Secretariat for Women's Affairs, the Special Secretariat for Human Rights, and the MOJ. A written work plan was released publicly in January 2008 and implementation has begun under the overall leadership of the MOJ.

138. (SBU) In 2008, the government inaugurated five Posts to Confront Trafficking in Persons ("Nucleos de enfrentamento ao trafico de pessoas"), located in states with significant trafficking risks, including Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo, Pernambuco, Para, and Goias. Their purpose is to prevent trafficking, assist victims, and identify perpetrators. They are located in neighborhoods with a high crime rate, and include a social worker, a psychologist and a legal adviser.

139. (SBU) The GOB, NGOs, and international organizations continued to work together in a close and cooperative effort to combat TIP. NGOs and other elements of civil society were welcome and productive participants in the working group that formulated and drafted the

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national anti-TIP work plan that was released in January 2008 and they are now involved in the implementation phase of that plan.

140. (SBU) The National Commission for the Eradication of Slave Labor (Conatrae) coordinated government efforts to end forced labor, and received in November the continued support of the UN and the ILO. The group's enforcement arm, the Special Group for Mobile Inspection, had responsibility for locating and freeing victims of forced labor. The mobile unit worked in conjunction with federal police officers who always accompanied labor investigators to provide protection. Mobile teams levied fines on estate owners using forced labor and required employers to provide back pay and benefits to workers before returning the workers to their municipalities of origin. Although mobile units enjoyed some success in freeing workers in forced labor conditions, inspectors also faced resistance. CONATRAE, a group composed of various law, labor, and agricultural NGOs, pointed to the increasing numbers of civil actions against employers of slave labor and the dirty list of employers as successes, and examples of the strides made during the past several years.

141. (SBU) There was strong cooperation between NGOs, international

organizations, and the GOB to combat sexual exploitation and trafficking of children. NGOs, international organizations and governmental organizations were networking to combat sexual exploitation and trafficking in persons. Each month, the Special Secretariat of Human Rights coordinated a meeting of the Inter-sectoral Commission to Combat Sexual Exploitation, with representatives of different ministries, Federal Police, Federal Highway Police, international organizations, and NGOs working together to define strategies and priorities.

¶42. (SBU) Moreover, the Ministry of Education continued to work in partnership with the Special Secretariat of Human Rights on the "School that Protects" program to train teachers to prevent violence against children (including sexual violence and trafficking) and to assure that child victims of violence returned to school.

Section E:

¶43. (U) In 2008 several state governments joined with federal agencies including the SNJ, the Economic Development Secretariat, the Tourism Ministry, the Federal Public Ministry, the Sao Paulo State Secretariat of Justice, the Sao Paulo Municipal Human Rights Council, and others in the Cooperation Agreement to Combat Sex Tourism program whose purpose is to prevent sex tourism by specific actions timed to major events throughout the year such as the Formula One race in Sao Paulo and the annual carnival celebrations.

¶44. (SBU) The Ministry of Tourism, continued efforts to broaden the campaign "Quem ama, protege" (he who loves, protects) to many countries in South America (Brazil, Chile, Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, Paraguay, Uruguay, Venezuela, Ecuador, Suriname and Guyana). Focusing on the prevention of sexual exploitation of children and adolescents in the tourism sector, this campaign will be broadcast in Portuguese, Spanish, English and Dutch.

¶45. (SBU) The Ministry of Tourism and the Special Secretariat for Human Rights supported the World Vision campaign to combat commercial sexual exploitation of children and adolescents. The slogan: "Abuse a child in this country and go to jail in yours," was part of the campaign in Rio de Janeiro, Recife, Fortaleza, Belo Horizonte, Sao Paulo, Salvador, Belem e Manaus.

¶46. (SBU) The Special Secretariat for Human Rights together with the UNICEF and Petrobras continued a campaign to combat commercial sexual exploitation on the highways. Its main objective was to raise awareness of commercial sexual exploitation of children and adolescents among truck drivers. In addition, the Federal Highway Police intensified efforts to patrol and monitor truck stops and roadside business establishments with the stated intention of attacking and diminishing commercial sexual exploitation. Federal Highway Police training and operations placed a special emphasis on combating the commercial exploitation of children and adolescents along the nation's highways.

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¶47. (SBU) Every year during the Carnival season, a number of Ministries including the Ministries of Justice, Tourism, and Women, and the National Human Rights Secretariat launch anti-sex trafficking and tourism campaigns. The 2008 campaign included public service messages on television, radio, and over the Internet, not to mention ads placed in magazines, newspapers, and on public billboards.

¶48. (U) According to the Special Secretariat for Human Rights, Disque Denuncia 100, the hotline to report abuse and sexual exploitation of children and adolescents, calls related to sex tourism numbered 11,365 in the 2007-08 period, while in the previous two year period there were 3,551 such calls. The total for calls of all types in November 2008 was 2500 per day. In the five and a half year period from May 2003 to October 2008 57.84 percent of calls concerned sex abuse, 40.37 percent commercial sex exploitation, 1.79 percent pornography, and 0.79 percent trafficking in children and adolescents. (Source: Special Secretariat of Human Rights, cited in

¶49. (SBU) In addition, USAID-supported campaign activities directed towards marine transportation workers were implemented along with labor unions and employer organizations. This program is ongoing and was expanded to five neighboring countries. Campaigns directed towards the general population included mobilization for the National Day against Sexual Exploitation (May 18) and its repercussion countrywide.

¶50. (SBU) The Sentinela program, a nationwide Ministry of Social Development project, assisted TIP victims of commercial sexual exploitation and TIP, and distributed information about sex tourism and underage prostitution. A number of local and international NGOs, organizations, and groups worked with local schools throughout the country to teach children and adolescents about trafficking dangers.

Section F:

¶51. (SBU) There was strong cooperation between NGOs, international organizations, and the GOB to combat sexual exploitation and trafficking of children. NGOs, international organizations and governmental organizations were networking to combat sexual exploitation and trafficking in persons. Each month, the Special Secretariat of Human Rights coordinated a meeting of the Inter-sectoral Commission to Combat Sexual Exploitation, with representatives of different ministries, Federal Police, Federal Highway Police, international organizations, and NGOs working together to define strategies and priorities.

Section G:

¶52. (SBU) Brazil has a sizable peacekeeping (PKO) contingent in Haiti and a few troops assigned to other UN peacekeeping missions elsewhere in the world. The Government of Brazil has a generic troop training plan for all military personnel deploying to PKOs (UN tasks, Rules of Engagement (ROE), law of war, etc.) and they coordinate that with mission-specific training. The Brazilian military does not have training related to TIP for peacekeeping personnel.

TIP HEROES

¶53. (SBU) Post would again like to nominate Mr. Leonardo Sakamoto and the Non-Governmental Organization that he heads, Reporter Brasil, as TIP Heroes for 2008. Mr. Sakamoto and his organization continued their extraordinary efforts to raise GOB and public awareness of the existence of various forms of Trafficking in Persons in Brazil, especially forced labor, through a series of press articles, instructional seminars, involvement in GOB anti-TIP training activities, and numerous public speaking engagements - including Mr. Sakamoto's address to participants in an anti-slave labor workshop and hearing held by a U.S. Congressional subcommittee in late 2007. In addition, Reporter Brasil, represented by Mr.

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Sakamoto, served as one of the key civil society participants in the drafting and implementation of the GOB's new anti-TIP National Work Plan. Sakamoto and his staff have tirelessly chronicled the practice of forced labor in Brazil, promoted the establishment and use of the "Dirty List" of those individuals and businesses that use forced labor, and fearlessly denounced the wealthy and influential who appear on that list to ensure that they cannot continue to exploit workers with impunity. Mr. Sakamoto and his staff put in long hours, travel throughout Brazil constantly, and carry out their work under harsh conditions in remote parts of the country and at considerable risk from those opposed to their work. (NOTE: Name checks at post revealed no derogatory information on Mr. Sakamoto. END NOTE)

BEST PRACTICES

¶54. (SBU) Post would like to draw attention to the Government of Brazil's use of the "Dirty List" to hit individuals and businesses that utilize slave/forced labor where it hurts - in the pocketbook. Specifically, the GOB provides the "Dirty List" to private banking associations that in turn deny perpetrators credit so as not to have their good names and reputations sullied by association with those who make use of slave labor in their industrial or agricultural activities. Ministry of Labor officials measure the success and effectiveness of the program by the high number of law suits being brought against the Ministry by those found guilty of using slave/forced labor in an effort to have their name or their company's name removed from the list.

ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS

Mission Points of Contact on TIP

¶55. (SBU) Mr. Peter G. Tinsley, Labor Attache, U.S. Embassy Brasilia, is the Mission's TIP Coordinator. His contact information is as follows:

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Hours Spent on Report

¶56. (SBU) Lisa Kubiske, Deputy Chief of Mission, two hours, editing.

Stephen M. Liston, Political Counselor, two hours, reviewing and editing.

Dale T. Prince, approximately 138 hours total reading instructions, researching, interviewing, drafting, editing, and checking facts.

Meribeth Culver, PAS, 30 hours researching, interviewing, drafting, and checking facts.

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Daniel Parrilha, four hours, researching.

Brian Heslop, intern, 10 hours total, researching, checking facts.

James Story, Pol-Econ chief, Sao Paulo, two hours, editing.

David Brooks, Political officer, Sao Paulo, two hours, reviewing and editing.

Mariluz Hogan, ICE Attache, two hours, information sharing and fact-checking.

Ernest Baca, ICE Attache, two hours, reviewing.

Karine Taxman-Moreno, Resident Legal Adviser, 10 hours, information sharing and editing.

David Brassanini, FBI Legal Attache, two hours: collection, verification and sharing of law enforcement facts.

Alisson Nascimento, USAID At-Risk Youth Program, one hour, gathering information, checking facts.

SOBEL